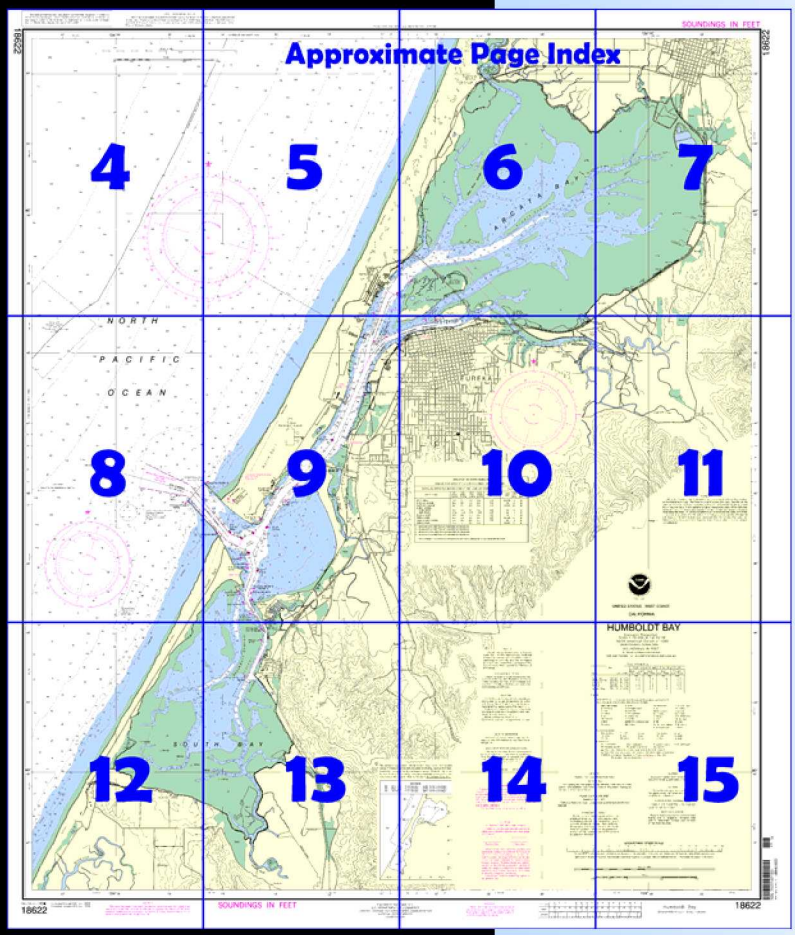
BookletChart™

Humboldt Bay

(NOAA Chart 18622)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

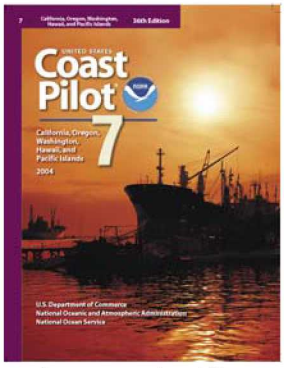
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 8 excerpts]

(158) **Humboldt Bay,** 21 miles N of Cape Mendocino Light, is the first important harbor N of San Francisco and is used by vessels drawing up to 38 feet. Humboldt Bay is the second largest natural bay on the coast of California and as such contains many environmentally and economically important wetland habitats. In addition to being a nursery area for many species of commercially and recreationally important fish and invertebrates, Humboldt Bay also produces more than 50 percent of the oysters harvested in California. Due to Humboldt Bay's location on the Pacific Flyway, it is also an important feeding, resting and nesting area for thousands of migratory shorebirds and waterfowl. Along Humboldt Bay's shoreline, thousands of acres have been set aside by State, Federal and local agencies as wildlife habitat for a variety of threatened and endangered species. Humboldt Bay can be used as a harbor of refuge in impending bad weather, providing a vessel can get inside before the bar becomes impassable. The bay consists of two shallow basins, South Bay in the S and Arcata Bay in the N part, connected by a narrow channel about 5 miles long. Due to the sensitive nature of Humboldt Bay's environment, extreme care should be taken to utilize all best management practices when transiting Humboldt Bay, fueling or transferring fuels or lubricants and transferring cargo.
(177) In the past **Humboldt Bar** was considered treacherous and dangerous, and many disasters have occurred there.
(180) **Humboldt Bay Light** (40°45'54"N., 124°13'48"W.), 100 feet above the water and shown from a white column on North Spit, is the best landmark by night; the approach range rear light also is shown from the Humboldt Bay Light structure. By day the tall stacks and the smoke from the pulp mill in the bay can usually be seen. North Spit has clumps of trees along the bay shore near the channel while South Spit is barren. The red bluff at **Buhne Point** on the east shore of the bay and a lighted radio tower about 1.0 mile E are conspicuous in entering the bay. **Humboldt Bay Coast Guard Station** is inside the North Spit, 0.5 mile from the S end.
(181) **South Bay,** in the S part of Humboldt Bay, is about 3 miles long and 2 miles wide. A marked channel on the E side of the bay leads to a lumber wharf on the E side of the channel at **Fields Landing.**
(182) **Bucksport** is on the E shore about 3 miles above the entrance. The two oil piers at Bucksport are used mainly by barges.
(183) **Fairhaven** is a small town on the W shore, about 3.5 miles above the entrance. The pier of a pulp company is here.
(184) **Eureka,** the principal town on the bay, is on the E shore, 4 miles N of the entrance. It handles much of the waterborne commerce on the bay. Eureka is the terminus of the North Coast Railroad Co.; a branch of the railroad continues to Arcata and Samoa.
(185) **Samoa** is a small settlement on the W shore opposite Eureka, about 5.5 miles above the entrance. A large pulp mill here ships a considerable amount of pulp.
(186) **Arcata Bay,** the N part of Humboldt Bay, is about 3 miles in diameter with low, marshy shore cut by sloughs. **Arcata** is on the N shore of the bay. The town has no serviceable wharves. The ruins of several old wharves are near the head of abandoned Arcata Channel.
(194) The National Weather Service is on **Woodley Island.Barometers** may be compared there or by telephone.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 29/06
Corrected through LNM Apr. 18/06

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION
The entrance channel is subject to frequent changes

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Eureka, CA KEC-82 162.40 MHz WX2

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.544" southward and 4.220" westward to agree with this chart.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat.40°46'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
North Spit	(40°46'N/124°13'W)	6.9	6.2	1.2	-3.0
Fields Landing	(40°43'N/124°13'W)	6.9	6.2	1.2	-3.0
Bucksport	(40°47'N/124°12'W)	7.0	6.3	1.3	-3.0
Eureka	(40°48'N/124°10'W)	7.3	6.6	1.3	-3.0
Samoa	(40°50'N/124°11'W)	7.3	6.6	1.3	-3.0
Arcata Wharf	(40°51'N/124°07'W)	7.0	6.3	1.3	-3.0

(Mar 04)

ABBREVIATIONS
(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

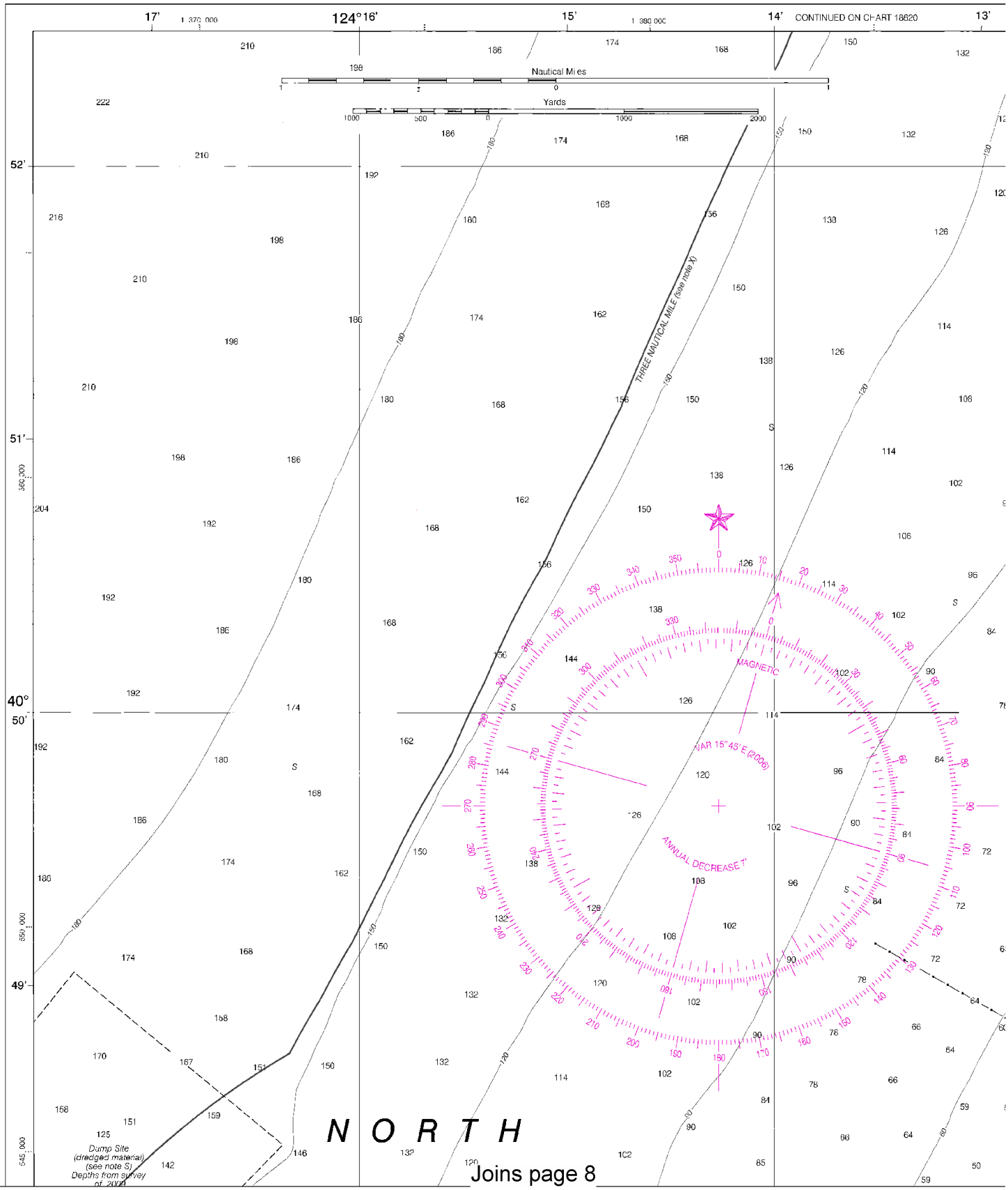
(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HUMBOLDT BAY AND HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JUN 2009

NAME OF CHANNEL	CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW) LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	PROJECT DIMENSIONS WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
BAR CHANNEL	44	46	46	40	6-09	2100-750	1.0	48
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	43	47	47	40	6-09	750	0.8	48
NORTH BAY CHANNEL	35	37	36	29	6-09	400-500	3.0	38
EUREKA CHANNEL								
OUTER REACH	32	33	29	19	3-08; 6-09	400	0.4	38
INNER REACH	17A	15B	16C	12D	3-08	400	1.1	26
SAMOA CHANNEL	37	38	38	36	6-09	400	1.3	38
TURNING BASIN	35	35	34	25	6-09	400-1000	0.3	38
FIELDS LANDING CHANNEL	21	27	26	20	6-09	300	1.9	26
TURNING BASIN	14	21	26	24		300-800	0.1	26

A. SHOALING TO 5 FEET FOR LAST 3,000 FEET OF THE REACH.
B. SHOALING TO 5 FEET FOR LAST 3,000 FEET OF THE REACH.
C. SHOALING TO 12 FEET FOR LAST 3,000 FEET OF THE REACH.
D. SHOALING TO 11 FEET FOR LAST 3,000 FEET OF THE REACH.

NOTE-CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION



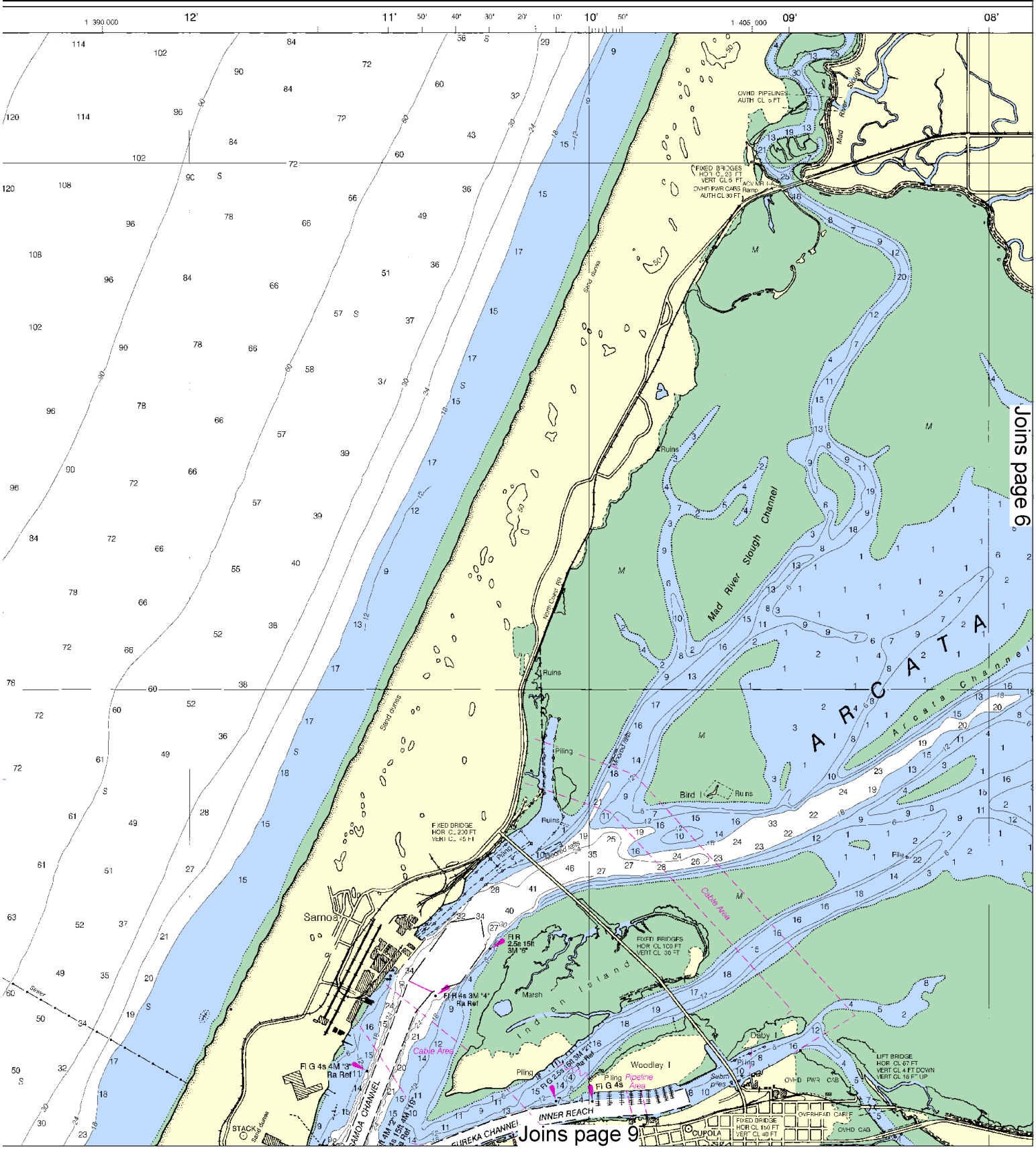
Joins page 8

North

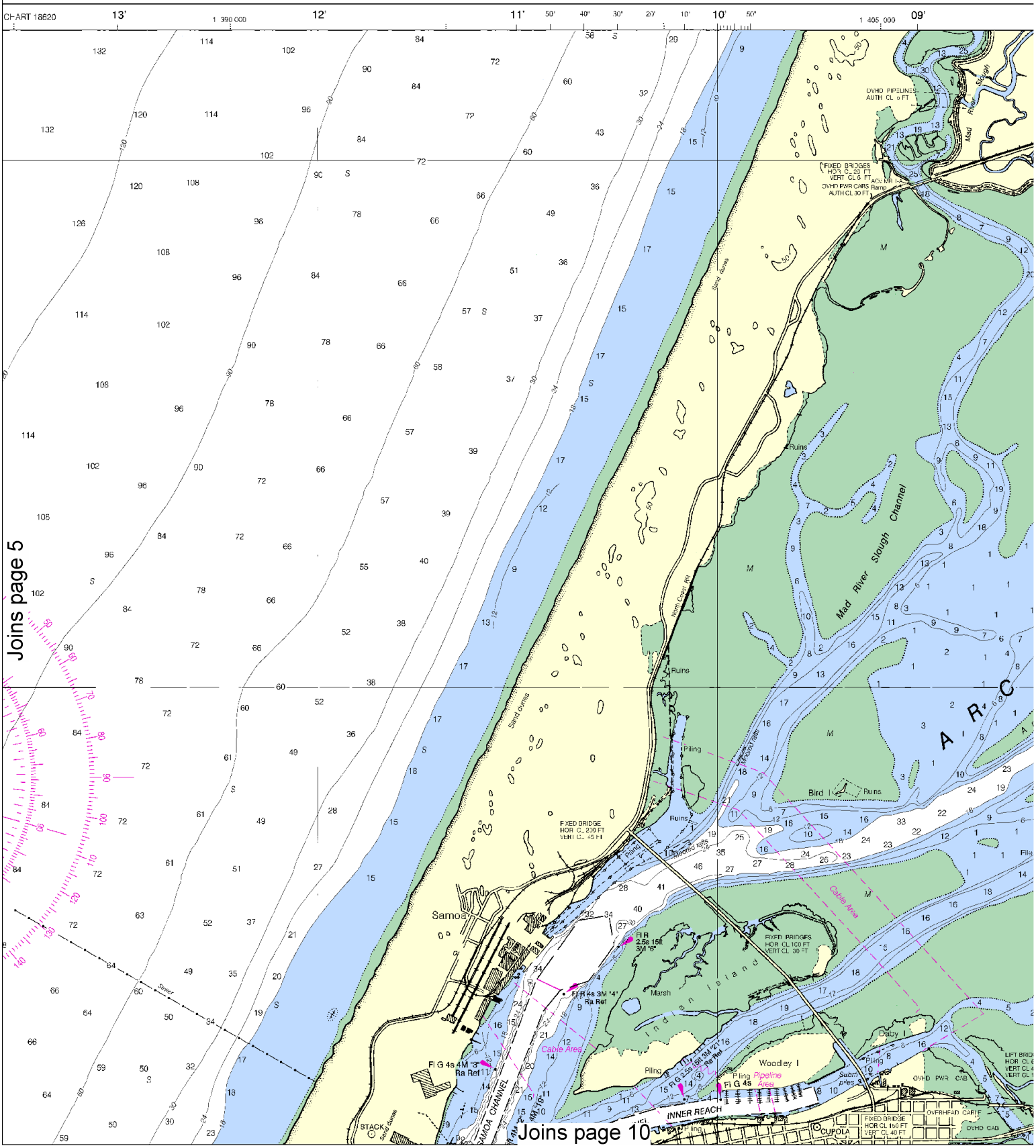
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:35714. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



North

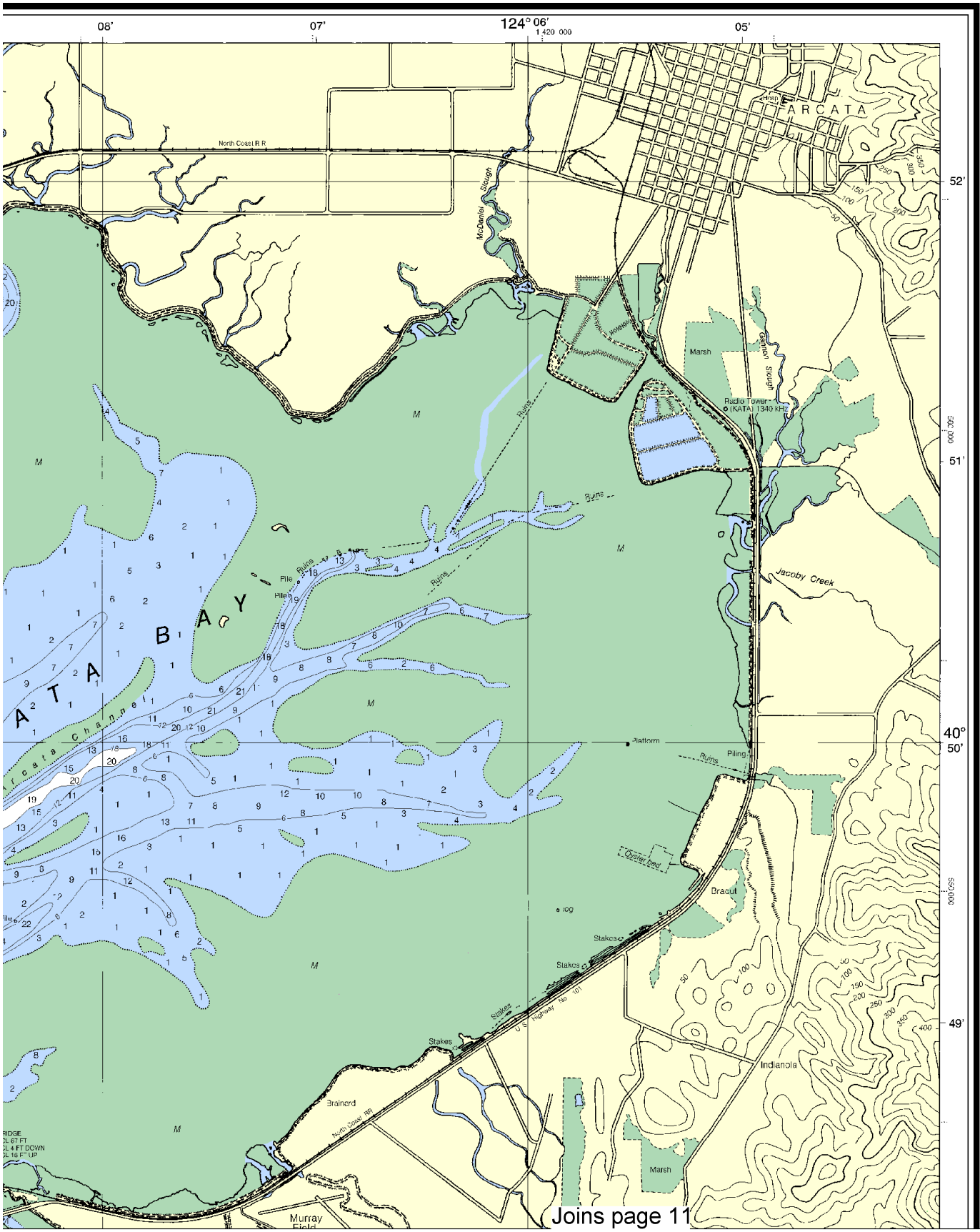
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000

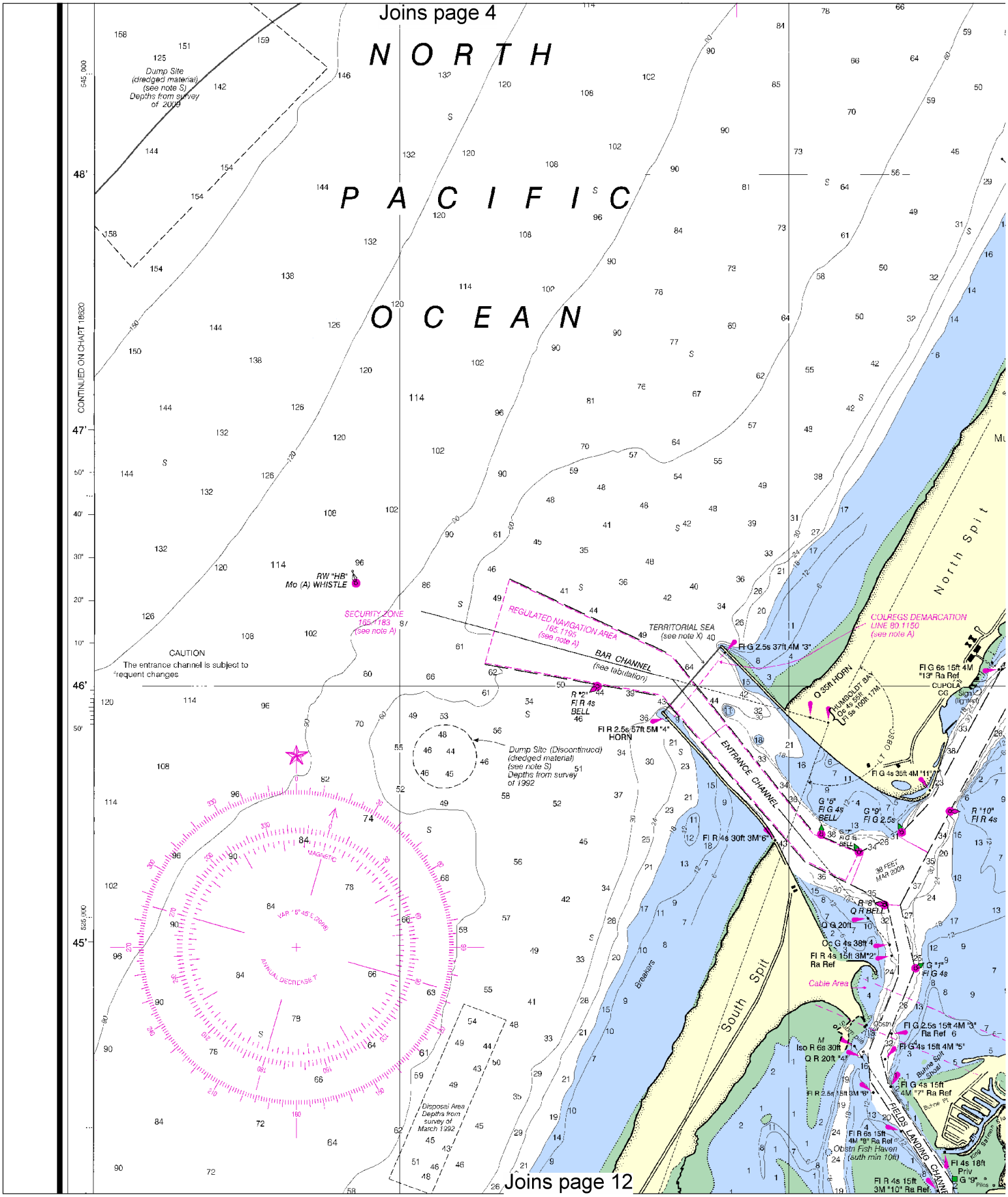
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

18622



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0910 3/2/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 1210 3/20/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

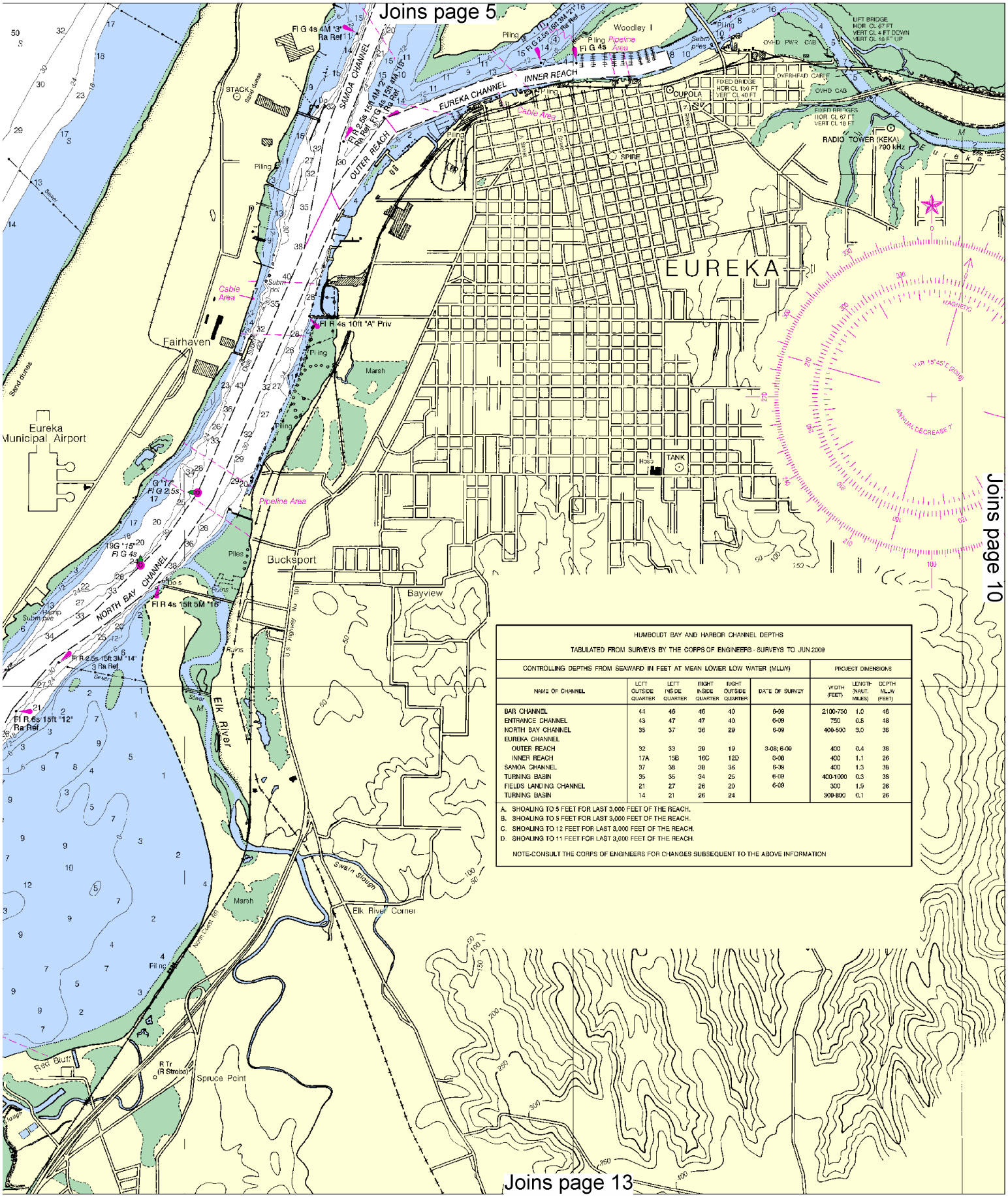


North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000



HUMBOLDT BAY AND HARBOR CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JUN 2009

NAME OF CHANNEL	CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				DATE OF SURVEY	PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER		WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
BAR CHANNEL	44	46	46	40	6-09	2100-750	1.0	48
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	43	47	47	40	6-09	750	0.8	48
NORTH BAY CHANNEL	35	37	36	29	6-09	400-800	3.0	38
EUREKA CHANNEL								
OUTER REACH	32	33	29	19	3-08; 6-09	400	0.4	38
INNER REACH	17A	15B	16C	12D	3-08	400	1.1	26
SAMOA CHANNEL	37	38	38	36	6-09	400	1.3	38
TURNING BASIN	35	35	34	25	6-09	400-1000	0.3	38
FIELDS LANDING CHANNEL	21	27	26	20	6-09	300	1.9	26
TURNING BASIN	14	21	26	24		300-800	0.1	26

A. SHOALING TO 5 FEET FOR LAST 3,000 FEET OF THE REACH.
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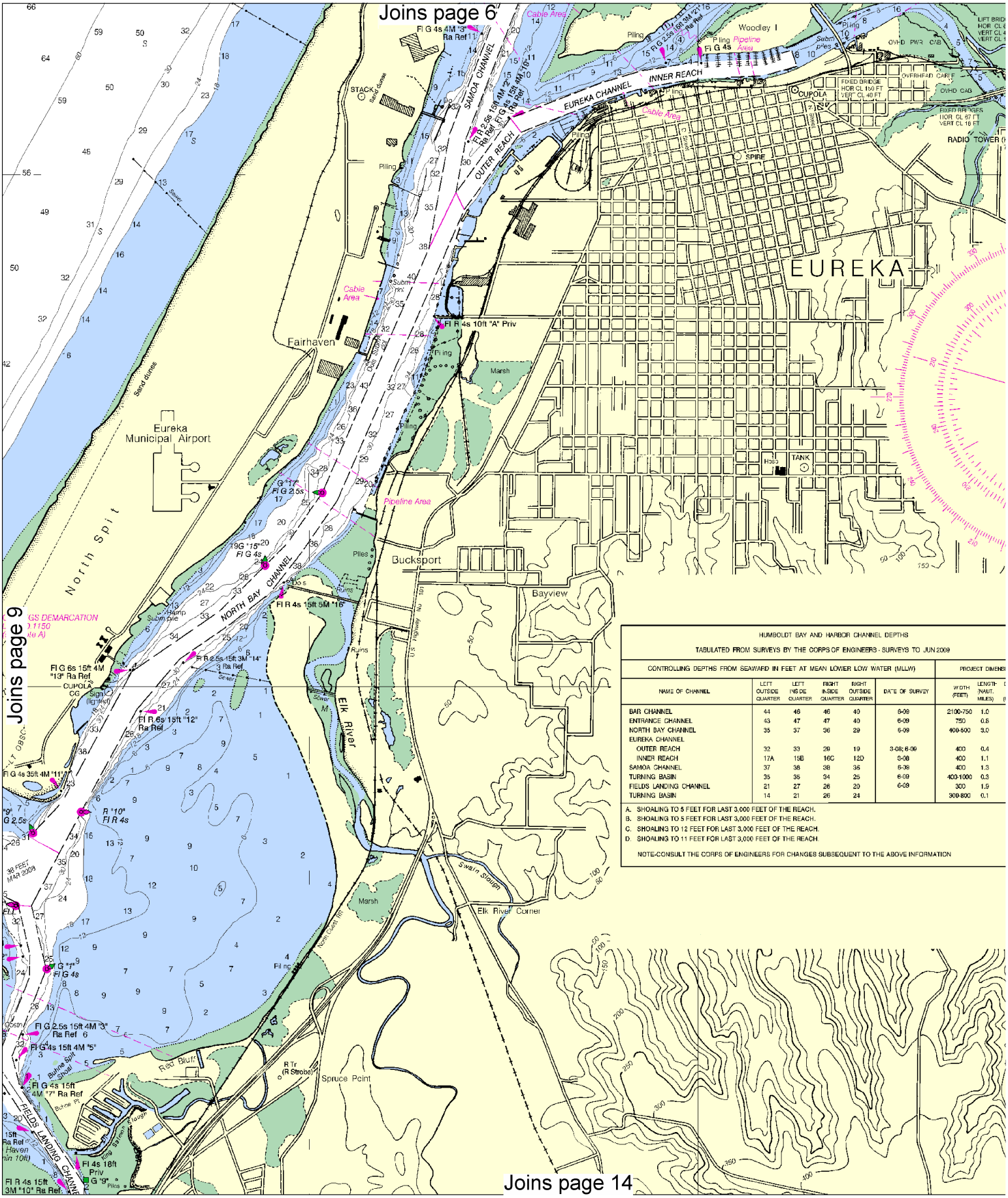
NOTE-CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION



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CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSI	
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NORTH BAY CHANNEL	35	37	36	29	6-09	400-500	3.0
EUREKA CHANNEL							
OUTER REACH	32	33	29	19	3-08; 6-09	400	0.4
INNER REACH	17A	15B	16C	12D	3-08	400	1.1
SAMOA CHANNEL	37	38	38	36	6-08	400	1.3
TURNING BASIN	35	35	34	25	6-09	400-1000	0.3
FIELDS LANDING CHANNEL	21	27	26	20	6-09	300	1.9
TURNING BASIN	14	21	26	24		300-800	0.1

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C. SHOALING TO 12 FEET FOR LAST 3,000 FEET OF THE REACH.
D. SHOALING TO 11 FEET FOR LAST 3,000 FEET OF THE REACH.

NOTE-CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

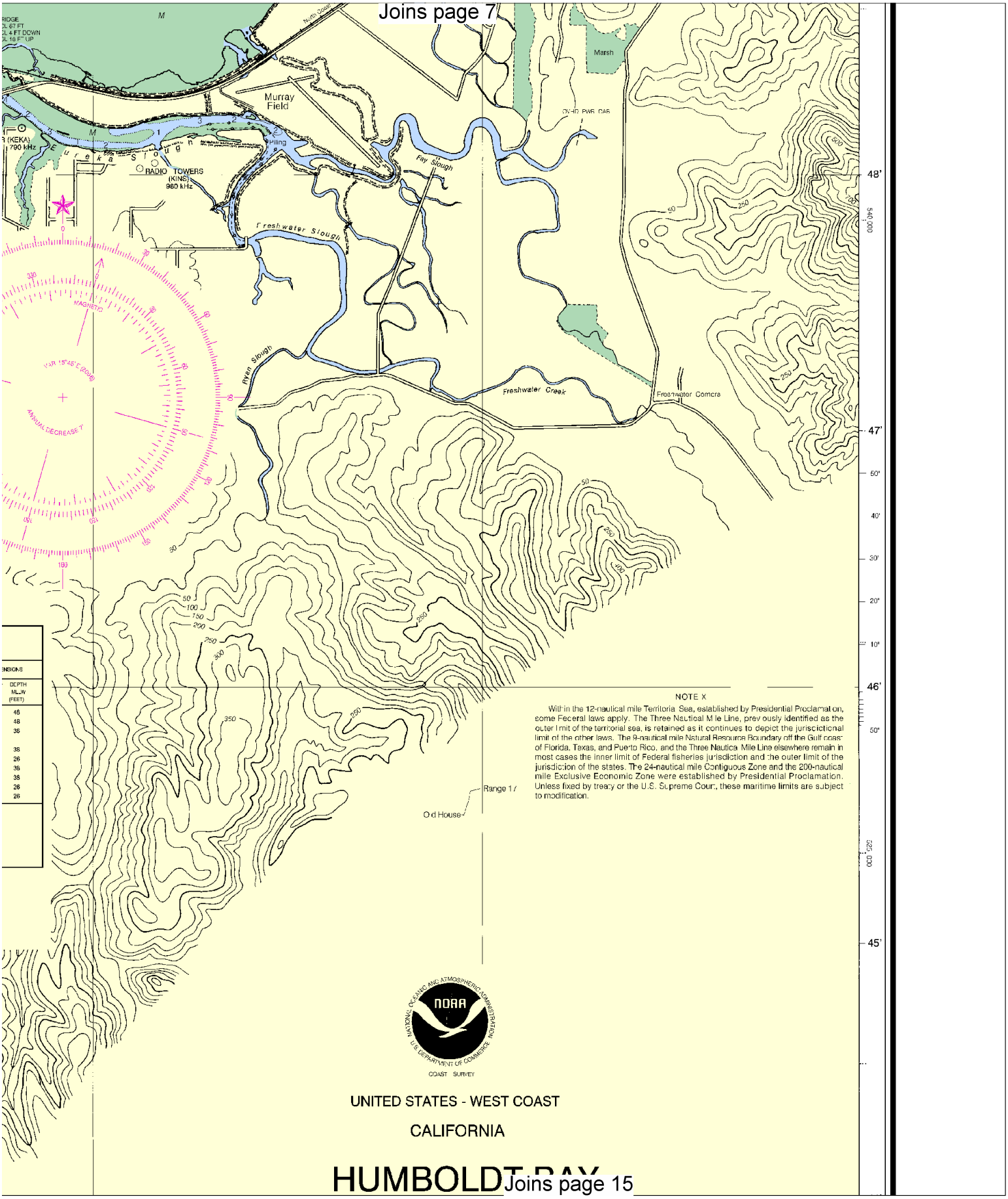
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000

Joins page 7



UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

CALIFORNIA

HUMBOLDT BAY

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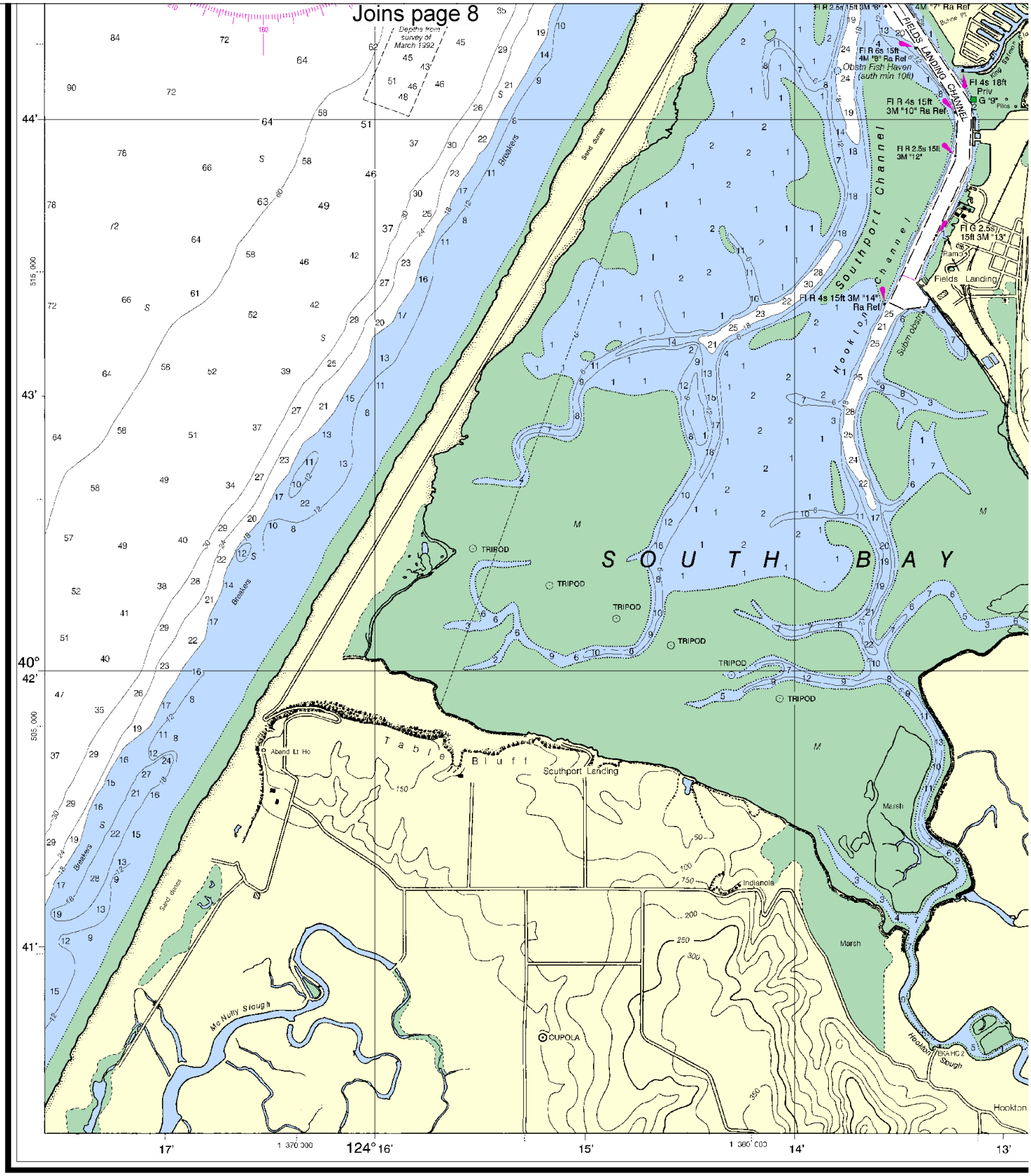

54th Ed., Apr./06 ■
18622

Corrected through NM Apr. 29/06
Corrected through LNM Apr. 18/06

CAUTION
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SOUNDINGS IN F

12

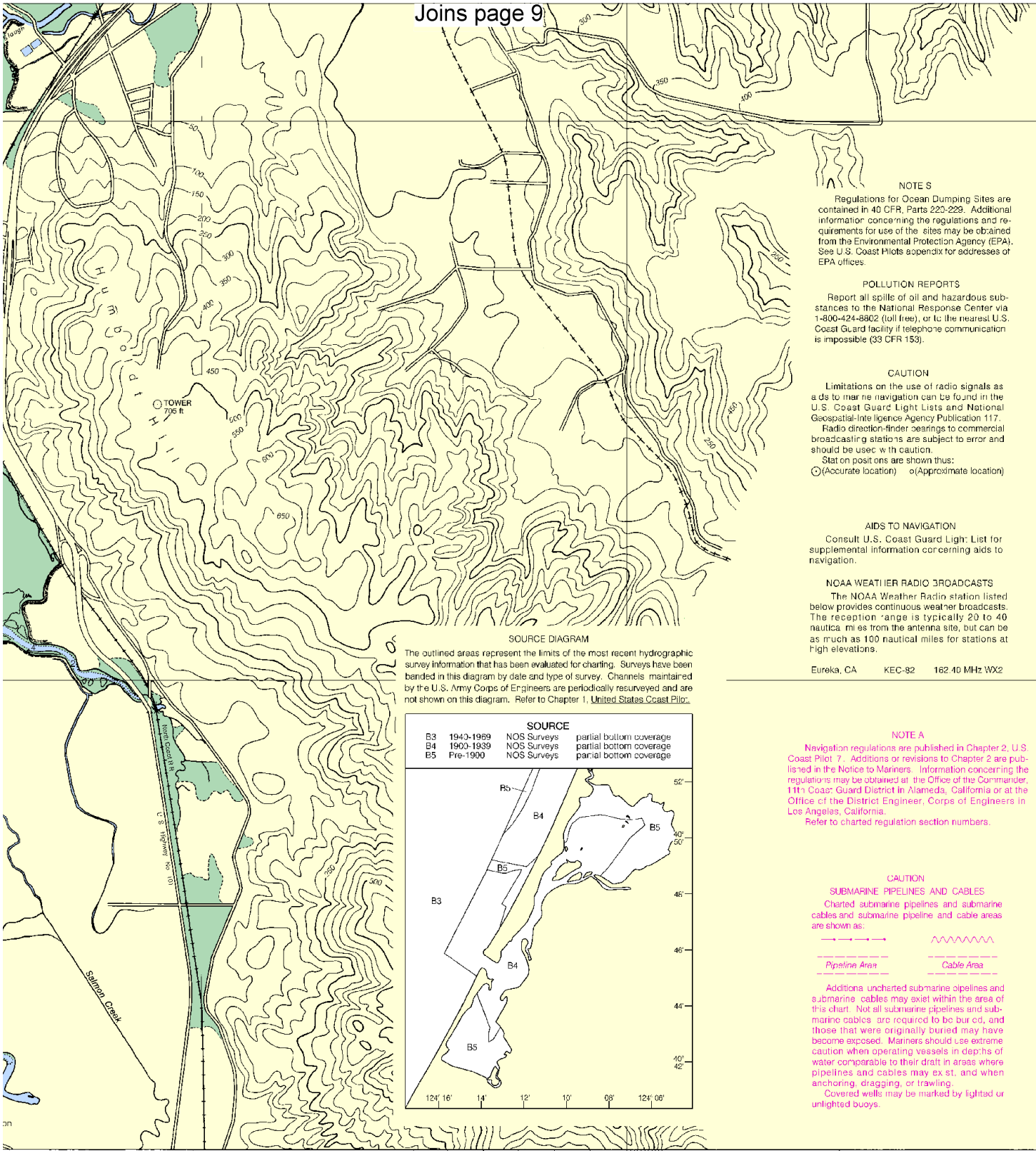
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000

Joins page 9



NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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Eureka, CA KEC-82 162.40 MHz WX2

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE			
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

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Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Joins page 14

1 390 000
12' 11' 50' 40' 30' 20' 10' 10' 50' 09' 1 405 000 08'

FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

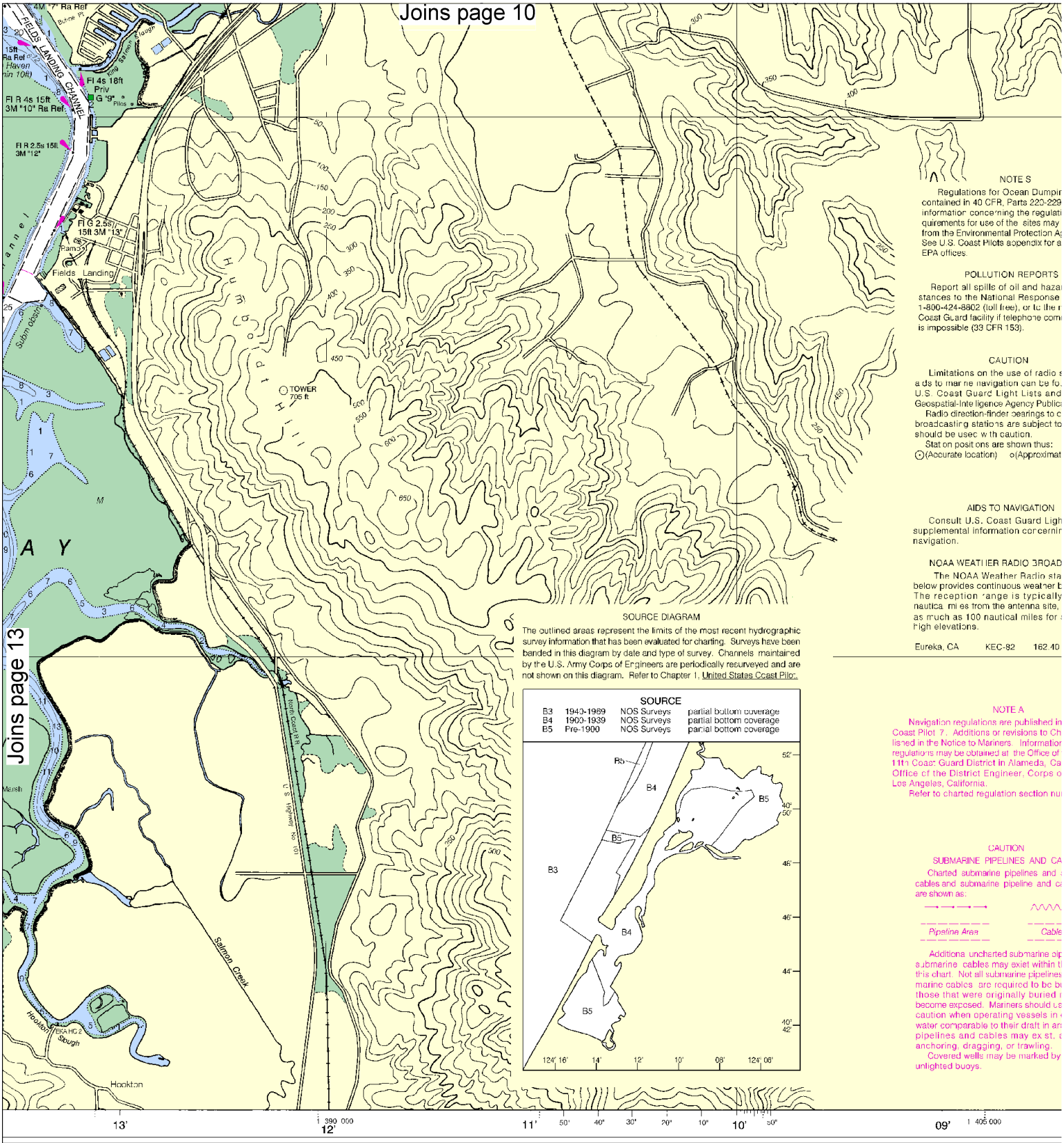
WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

Joins page 10

Joins page 13



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B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
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Report all spills of oil and haza stances to the National Response 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the Coast Guard facility if telephone comi is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio a ids to marine navigation can be fo. U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Public Radio direction-finder bearings to c broadcasting stations are subject to should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus: ⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximat

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Ligh supplemental information concernir navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROAD

The NOAA Weather Radio sta below provides continuous weather b The reception range is typically nautical miles from the antenna site, as much as 100 nautical miles for high elevations.

Eureka, CA KEC-82 162.40

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Ch listed in the Notice to Mariners. Information regulations may be obtained at the Office of 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, Ca Office of the District Engineer, Corps o Los Angeles, California.

Refer to charted regulation section nu

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CA

Charted submarine pipelines and cables and submarine pipeline and ca are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable

Additional uncharted submarine pip submarine cables may exist within t this chart. Not all submarine pipelines marine cables are required to be bu those that were originally buried become exposed. Mariners should us caution when operating vessels in water comparable to their draft in ar pipelines and cables may exist, anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by unlighted buoys.

INGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:25,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000

UNIT Joins page 11 T COAST

CALIFORNIA

HUMBOLDT BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat.40°46'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
North Spit	(40°46'N/124°13'W)	6.9	6.2	1.2	-3.0
Fields Landing	(40°43'N/124°13'W)	6.9	6.2	1.2	-3.0
Buckspert	(40°47'N/124°12'W)	7.0	6.3	1.3	-3.0
Eureka	(40°48'N/124°10'W)	7.3	6.6	1.3	-3.0
Samoa	(40°50'N/124°11'W)	7.3	6.6	1.3	-3.0
Arcata Wharf	(40°51'N/124°07'W)	7.0	6.3	1.3	-3.0

(Mar 04)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
A alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
SL M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
Obstn obstruction
PD position doubtful
Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful
PA position approximate
Rep reported

(21) Wreck, rock obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

California State Grid, zone 1, is indicated by dotted ticks at 5000 foot intervals.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.544" southward and 4.220' westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Nautical Miles

Yards

1000 500 0 1000 2000

44'
43'
40°
42'
41'
08'
07'
1 415 000
124° 06'
05'
425 000
610 000
605 000

FATHOMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
FEET 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102
METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Humboldt Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:25,000

18622

EB NO. 54

NSN 7642014011585 NGA REFERENCE NO. 18BHA18622

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Humboldt Bay – 541-756-9210
Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.